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Sunday, July 7, 1918

DARKEST RUSSIA

Penetration of Russia by the
enemy goes on, and the Allies seek
a way to overcome the machinations
of Berlin. The Allies are
said to be ready to throw their
weight with Germany. This is
not a prospect to be considered
lightly. The great Russian poet,
Kola, is threatened from the
south. Once it is lost, intervention
or assistance becomes impossible
except through Siberia, and
Siberia is the long route to bat-
talion.

Washington, Paris and London
are making a strenuous effort to dis-
cover some means of effecting an
approach, but Russia is split up
into a dozen factions, no one of
which speaks for the people. No
considerable portion of Russia
has asked for assistance, and Ker-
ensky has offered no solution of
the difficulty. If the Allies go
in, and Russia joins Germany,
they lose an enormous economic
and military advantage at the
offset. If, on the other hand,
Russia can be persuaded to ac-
cept an army of liberation, whose
purpose shall be clearly estab-
lished, there is every reason to be-
lieve that the Hun will be se-
riously embarrassed at once. It is
possible that a commission of
prominent American business
men, sent to Siberia, can
give the Russian people assur-
ance which will be accepted at
face value, but this is by no means
certain. The only thing that is
quite certain is something must
be done. Perhaps the present in-
ternational conference will sug-
gest ways and means.

THE SERPENT BREEDS

Tombie bees in South Africa
Serious strike have occurred in
the Transvaal, and Premier Botha
demands effective military mea-
sures. Jan Smuts, the daring Boer
the man who led General French
such a merry chase, is in London
spending his time in defense of
the government which he formerly
opposed. It is a pity that
Smuts is not south with Britain;
for these two men are tried pa-
triots, possessed of skill and inex-
haustible valor. The fact that
they stand by Britain during this
period of trial, when revolution is
readily made, proves just how far
Britain is trusted; just how far
colonial government has been ex-
pected as a safeguard. In South
Africa, as elsewhere, it is socialistic
doctrine and Hun propaganda
that make dirty work possible.

CORDIAL ANYWAY

The visit of Mexican editors to
the United States has probably
gone a long way toward clarifying
sentiment south of the Rio
Grande, although exact estimates
of the good that will follow the
pilgrimage are premature. A
change of heart is evidently re-
flected in President Carranza's
message to President Wilson, in
which he declares, "I am glad at
the same time to express to your
excellency my most sincere and
devoted wishes for the prosperity
of the United States, and for the
early advent of the everlasting
reign of peace and justice in both
continents." If President Carranza
means what he says—well,
if President Carranza means what
he says, he says what he means.

PIN HIM DOWN

The candidates for whom a
candidate stands are far more im-
portant than the candidate himself.
When a man asks for your
vote, make him declare himself.
Accept no evasions; no pussyfooting
or shenanigan. A man who
is not bold enough to assert him-
self is not bold enough to do his
duty.

A BETTER DAY AHEAD.

Humanity's progress is shaped
on the anvil of sacrifice. There
were puddles of blood on the
snow at Valley Forge; blood
stained thenumeroso doors of
the Bastille; blood ran in rivulets
at Gettysburg, and now there is
blood—blood ten times red and
thicker.

The ancient order passes.
The hand of the Hun is the
hand of the corpse.

The work of the Hun is the
work of the saber-toothed tiger.

The old order of things passes
into oblivion. Everywhere the
towers of liberty burn with fierce
splendor. Oppression is not
marked by lines on the map. Op-
pression is not confined to Ger-
many, Austria, Turkey, Bulgaria.

Oppression is not measured by
pounds and ounces, by things that
are touched, tasted, smelled,
heard or seen. There is a form
of oppression which is bitterer
than material oppression: that is
a form of oppression which gnaws
at the spirit and saps the heart.

The Hun abroad is no less dan-
gerous than the Hun at home.

The Hun at home accepts the
same solid-eyed god—the god of
right.

Ferguson is the darling of the
gods that are doomed.

Ferguson believes in the old
order. Ferguson tolerates woman
suffrage because he dare not op-
pose it. Ferguson tolerates the
ten-mile zone because he hopes to
undo it. Ferguson is a reactionary.

He is a representative of
the day that is dead, the way that
is dead, the school that has rec-
essed forever.

Canute tried to turn the tide;
God was greater than Canute.
Ferguson tries to turn the tide;
God is greater than Ferguson.

With many breakings and ca-
tastrophes, Texas approaches re-
demption. In all counties, cities
presently, towns, the force of
clean things overcomes the force
of vile things. According to their
affirmations and acts, men are sifted
from pretense and falsehood.

It is well that women find it
possible to assert themselves now.
By the eagerness and fullness of
their co-operation, they will help
to break the shackles of light on
the wrists of tyranny. The privi-
lege of the ballot is a glorious
privilege, and ought to be ex-
ercised gloriously. That thing is
beautiful which is made beauti-
ful by incessant toil. If politics
is corrupt, politics is corrupt be-
cause good people are too good
to do their simple duty toward
themselves and their country. If
politics is corrupt, politics is cor-
rupt because a majority favors
corruption.

MORE TROUBLE.

When it refused to comply with
the suggestions of the Govern-
ment, the Western Union Tele-
graph Company made an open
confession of its desire to come
under Federal control. The dif-
ferences between the company
and its employees are not recom-
mendable. A strike has been called
for Monday, July 8. President
Newcomb Carlton declares that
there will be no interruption of
service. Labor leaders declare
that service will be materially
handicapped. The people are not
interested directly in the com-
pany or the contention of the
company's employees. They are
vitally interested in the prosecu-
tion of the war, and the telegraph
is a cog in the machinery of war.
They are tired of disputes and
bluster. They are tired of pro-
fessions of patriotism which get
nowhere. They know that high-
handed acts of capital are wrong;
that high-handed acts of labor
are wrong; that there ought to
be some simple remedy provided
for the permanent safety of
100,000,000 people. If the Presi-
dent is without authority to take
over the lines, and the Senate ad-
mits before passing the meas-
ure which was enacted by the
House, what will be the plight of
the Nation?

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duty.

TO MAN THE SEAS.

America's Fourth of July was
a holiday of deeds as well as words.
Eighty-seven vessels were
launched, including seventeen
warships. These ships represent
the war-program under full
swing. They prove the ability
of the Allies to overcome the sub-
marine completely. They show

to what length America is pre-
pared to go. With Pershing, let
everybody say, "All hell Ameri-
can shipbuilders!"

**HAMMERS AND SAWS
IN U. S. SHIPYARDS
ARE SELDOM IDLE**

**SUBMARINES CHIEF
TOPIC AMONG LADS
CROSSING BIG POND**

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pared to go. With Pershing, let
everybody say, "All hell Ameri-
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WASHINGTON, July 6.— Correspondence
of The Associated Press—Although
troops that bring over American
soldiers are so well protected that the
submarine menace is virtually neg-
ligible, submarines throughout the trip
are probably the chief subject of con-
versation. Usually the veterans talk
about their experiences, but now it is
apparent that much serious thought
is given to U-boats and that the topic
is large in imagination. This ap-
plies to officers as well as to the men
as every traveler there has on desire of
the submarine, as well as the Hun.
The reason for this is mainly
the recent entry into the navy
of the British submarine fleet, which
had been a secret until now. In
that public explanation he summed up
the soldier's attitude exactly.

"Fighting the submarines isn't the
arms of game, and soldiers can't
stand still when they don't have
their ships attached there," he said.
For them to do except march on deck
and prepare to take to the lifeboats.
Defensive measures rest with the
troops' naval gun and with the
soldiers' rifles, which they ought to
have had.

The army officers had learned their
responsibilities in such an unfamiliar
situation. It devolved upon them to
clear the skin of every man and get
them into their proper boats.

It used to be that with the great
possessions and responsibilities of
the commanding military officer and his
subordinate, Captain, Lieutenant, etc.,
there was no room for the patriotic
spirit, except among the sailors. But
now, as the world has become
more and more a unit, the patriotic
spirit has spread to the land forces
as well.

The problem presents a number
of difficulties, each of which is studied
with care. So perfect was the system
employed on one big transport that
the 4000 troops on board could be brought
from sea to shore in a single day, and
from shore to ship deck within
less than five minutes.

Then drills begin soon after the ship
leaves port. Each man is assigned to
a particular boat, and it is highly impor-
tant that when the troops in response
to the alarm signals are moving
about, every soldier knows that there
is no interference and congestion on
the pier.

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When a ship first arrives the
ship's crew are in command of the
ship, and the men are not allowed
to go ashore without permission.

Such drills begin soon after the ship
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